CORRECTION IN THE TYPE LOCALITY OF ENDERLEINELLUS MARMOTAE FERRIS

(Anoplura: Hoplopleuridae)

Recently when reviewing the published records for Enderleinellus marmotae I became aware of a discrepancy in the type locality as listed by Ferris (Stamford Univ. Pub., Univ. Ser., Biol. Sci. 2(1): 47, 1920) in his original description. This error was repeated by Ferris in one of his later publications and by at least one other author. It is felt this mistake should be corrected before it becomes firmly entrenched in the entomological literature.

In the original description the holotype female is listed as collected from *Marmota monax rufescens* at "Grafton, S. D." The same locality was listed by Werneck (Mem. Inst. Osw. Cruz 45(2): 305, 1947) and again by Ferris (Mem. Pacific Coast Ent. Soc. 1:110, 1951). Insofar as I am aware these are the only published references in which the type locality is mentioned.

The examination of several atlases failed to disclose a Grafton, South Dakota but always a Grafton, North Dakota. The type host has never been recorded from South Dakota although it is known from eastern North Dakota and there is a record from Grafton, North Dakota (Hall and Kelson, The mammals of North America, p. 324, 1959). For these reasons I propose Grafton, North Dakota as the type locality for *Enderleinellus marmotae* Ferris. The correct citation should read:

Enderleinellus marmotae Ferris, 1920

Type locality-Grafton, North Dakota

Type host-Marmota monax rufescens

In an attempt to determine the origin of this error, information was solicited concerning the exact labeling on slides of the type series, from this locality. Only one slide, containing two paratypes (BM(NII) 1920-558), could be located and it bore the designation "Grafton, S. Dakota." Inquiries addressed to Stanford University Natural History Museum, U. S. National Museum, British Museum (NH) and Zoological Survey of India failed to disclose the holotype. It is evident that the type locality designation was not a typographical error but an error in the transcribing of collection data, either at the time the host was collected or from the host label if the lice were collected from a museum skin.

Information on the material in the four collections was supplied by J. P. Wourms, Jr. (SUNHM), C. F. W. Muesebeck (USNM), T. Clay (BM(NH)) and K. S. Pradhan (ZSI). Their assistance is appreciated.

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